

Name: _____

Homework for Lesson 4 (08 Apr 2014) - Answers

Nouns: Nominative (Subject) and Accusative (Object) Cases

a. Translate into English

1. <i>Buddho dhammaṃ bhāsatī.</i>	The Buddha speaks the Dhamma.
2. <i>Brāhmaṇā odanaṃ bhuñjanti.</i>	The brahmins eat (cooked) rice.
3. <i>Vāṇijo bhattaṃ passati.</i>	The merchant sees the rice.
4. <i>Mitto gāmaṃ āgacchati.</i>	The friend comes to the village.
5. <i>Bhūpālo manusse rakkhati.</i>	The king protects human beings.
6. <i>Kumāro Buddhaṃ vandati.</i>	The boy worships the Buddha.
7. <i>Vāṇijā patte haranti.</i>	The merchants carry/take away the bowls.
8. <i>Kassako vihāraṃ gacchati.</i>	The farmer goes to the monastery.
9. <i>Mātulā bhūpālaṃ passanti.</i>	The uncles see the king.
10. <i>Mittā kumāre bhāsanti.</i>	The friends speak to the boys.
11. <i>Naro pattaṃ harati.</i>	The man carries/take away the bowl.
12. <i>Manussā putte rakkhanti.</i>	Human beings protect (their/the) sons.
13. <i>Putto bhattaṃ bhuñjati.</i>	The son eats rice/food.
14. <i>Kassakā mātule bhāsanti.</i>	The farmers speak to the/their uncles.
15. <i>Bhūpālā dhammaṃ vandanti.</i>	The kings worship the Dhamma.
16. <i>Vāṇijo mitte passati.</i>	The merchant sees the/his friends.
17. <i>Kumārā bhattaṃ haranti.</i>	The boys carry the rice.
18. <i>Puttā vihāraṃ gacchanti.</i>	The sons go to the monastery.
19. <i>Mātulo kassakaṃ rakkhati.</i>	The uncle protects the farmer.
20. <i>Narā odanaṃ bhuñjanti.</i>	Men eat rice/cooked rice.

b. Translate into *Pāḷi*

1. The men go to the monastery.	<i>Narā vihāraṃ gacchanti.</i>
2. The farmer speaks to the son.	<i>Kassako puttaṃ bhāsati.</i>
3. The brahmin eats rice.	<i>Brāhmaṇo odanaṃ bhuñjati.</i>
4. The Buddha sees the bowl.	<i>Buddho pattaṃ passati.</i>
5. The Dhamma protects the men.	<i>Dhammo nare rakkhati</i>
6. The king worships the Buddha.	<i>Bhūpālo buddhaṃ vandati</i>
7. The merchant speaks to the boy.	<i>Vāṇijo kumāraṃ bhāsati.</i>
8. Friends salute the brahmins.	<i>Mittā brāhmaṇe vandanti.</i>
9. The farmers come to the village.	<i>Kassakā gāmaṃ āgacchanti.</i>
10. The sons worship the uncle.	<i>Puttā mātulaṃ vandanti.</i>
11. Kings protect men.	<i>Bhūpālā nare rakkhanti.</i>
12. The merchant comes to the monastery.	<i>Vāṇijo vihāraṃ āgacchati.</i>
13. Uncles take away the bowls.	<i>Mātulā patte haranti.</i>
14. Human beings eat rice.	<i>Manussā odanaṃ/bhattaṃ bhuñjanti.</i>
15. The man sees the farmers.	<i>Naro kassake passati.</i>
16. The merchant takes away the rice.	<i>Vāṇijo odanaṃ/bhattaṃ harati.</i>
17. The king speaks to the friend.	<i>Bhūpālo mittaṃ bhāsati.</i>
18. The boys see the uncle.	<i>Kumārā mātulaṃ passanti.</i>
19. The friends eat rice.	<i>Mittā odanaṃ/bhattaṃ bhuñjanti.</i>
20. The son goes to monasteries.	<i>Kumāro vihāre gacchati.</i>

Notes:

- for words with 2 meanings, using either one is fine.
- There are no articles in Pāḷi. Hence, when translating into English, adding any one of the articles “a”, “an” or “the” is fine, so long as it is grammatically correct in English.